

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY North Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT P'yongyang City Plan

DATE DISTR. 30 December 1957

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A plan of P'yongyang and accompanying legend identifying installations in the North Korean capital

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City Plan of Pyöngyang:

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- 1) Kambuk-tong Market: A former cattle market site, covering an area of approximately 150 square meters.
- 2) Pyöngyang-si Senior Middle School No. 3: A four (4)-storied, tile-roofed, and cement-walled (cream-colored) building built in the spring of 1956, approximately 100 meters long, 40 meters wide, and 18 meters high.
- 3) Kambuk-tong Official Residences Village, National Planning Committee: Official residences of the National Planning Committee have been built after the armistice close the former Kambuk Coal Mine.
- 4) Kambuk-tong Bus Terminal: The northernmost terminal point of city buses, where buses for Sunan and Yongsöng leave.
- 5) Yonghüng-ni Rotary: A traffic circle, which was established after the armistice, and covers an area of approximately 200 Pyöng (approximately 661 square meters), furcating to Sinüiju and to Yangdök.
- 6) Yonghüng Internal Affairs Sub-Station: An one (1)-storied and cement-walled structure with a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately ten (10) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 7) Ministry of Chemical Industry: The Ministry buildings were newly built after the armistice, and the Minister is Yi Chön-ho (2621/1131/6964). The Ministry has the following office buildings:
 - a. Main Building: Approximately 25 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
 - b. Separate Building (Conference Hall): An one (1)-story, red tile-roof structure (brick-walled), approximately ten (10) meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
 - c. Economic Planning Bureau: Approximately 20 meters long, four (4) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
 - d. Materials Management Bureau: An one (1)-story, red tile-roof structure (walls whitened with lime), approximately 15 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
 - e. Cement Management Bureau: Approximately 20 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.

- f. Chemical Management Bureau: Approximately 20 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high, and is cement-walled and red tile-roofed.
- 8) Yonghŭng-ni Transformer Station: A medium-size transformer station.
- 9) Principal Rafter Bridge: Ferro-concreted, and is approximately 40 meters long and four (4) meters wide. This bridge was originally built by the Japanese, and was recovered from war damage after the armistice.
- 10) Noodle House (Private): A Korean-style tile-roof structure with whitened walls, approximately seven (7) meters long.
- 11) National Store: A Korean-style tile-roof structure with whitened walls built after the armistice, approximately eight (8) meters long.
- 12) 1st Dormitory, KIM Il-sŏng Combined College: A three (3)-storied, cement-walled building built after the armistice, approximately 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 15 meters high. It has no sign-board.
- 13) 2nd Dormitory, KIM Il-sŏng Combined College: A two (2)-storied, red-brick-walled structure built before the Korean War, approximately 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high. It has no signboard.
- 14) Chemical Research Institute: Consists of several semi-cave buildings (anti-air structure) built during the Korean War.
- 15) Pyŏngan-namdo Production Cooperative Direct Sales Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) Korean-style structure of a tile-roof, approximately eight (8) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This store directly sells miscellaneous daily commodities, including cooking pots, shoes, notebooks, towels, produced by the production cooperatives in Pyŏngan-namdo.
- 16) KIM Il-sŏng Combined College: This college consists of the Economics Department, the Law Department, the Physics & Mathematics Department, the Chemical Department, the Biology Department, and the Language & Literature Department, and is operated on the four (4)-year system. The college has the following buildings:
- Main Building: Five (5)-storied, and is approximately 100 meters long, 40 meters wide, and 20 meters high (recovered from war damage after the armistice).
 - Library: A three (3)-story structure built after the armistice, approximately 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 15 meters high.

NOTE: The Acting President of this college is KIM Hyŏn-pong (NTA). Those instructors with the degree of Doctor are called "professors", and instructors with the degree of Bachelor are named "deputy professors". Those teachers other than the professors and deputy professors are each designated either "senior instructor" or "instructor". Among the Senior Instructors for the Economics Department are CHŎN Yŏng-ho (NTA), YI Yŏng-pae (NTA), YI Sŏk-sim (NTA), KANG Chi-wŏn (NTA), and CHOE Yŏng-chŏl (NTA).

- 17) Pyŏngyang-si Senior Middle School No. 13: A four (4)-storied, tile-roof structure built after the armistice, approximately 60 meters long, 100 meters wide, and 18 meters high.
- 18) National Store: A dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately eight (8) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This store sells food goods, daily commodities, and suit materials.
- 19) Engineering Research Institute: Two (2) one (1)-storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime) buildings (tile-roofed), each approximately 25 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This institute is headed by KIM In-sik (6855/0068/2784).
- 20) Physics & Mathematics Research Institute: Two (2) tile-roofed and dirt-walled (whitened with lime) buildings built after the armistice, each approximately 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 21) Language & Literature Research Institute: A tile-roofed, dirt-walled (whitened with lime) building built after the armistice, approximately 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 22) Science Institute Office Building Construction Site: An office building of a tile-roof, two (2)-storied and brick-walled, and is approximately 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and eight (8) meters high. Is under construction (started in the autumn of 1955).
- 23) Kirim Internal Affairs Sub-Station: A stone structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately ten (10) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. The station signboard reads "Kirim (Internal Affairs) Sub-Station".
- 24) Sŏ-sŏk People's Committee: Consists of one (1) Main Building (built by the Japanese), apparently tile-roofed, two (2)-storied, and tile-walled, and is approximately ten (10) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high; and three (3) Separate Buildings of various sizes (built in July 1953), each one (1)-storied, tile-roofed, and dirt-walled (whitened with lime).

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- 25) Moranbong Stadium: Recovered from war damage and enlarged after the armistice by KIM Il-sŏng Combined College students, and has the dais and one grandstand (for distinguished guests) of a ferro-concrete structure above the front Arch Gate, housing a total of tens of thousand people. This stadium has a total of three (3) to four (4) entrances, including the Arch Gate.
- 26) Kija Mausoleum
- 27) Moranbong Field Stage: Built after the armistice, and is located in the forest (east of the Children's Park), where amateur plays are enacted by children.
- 28) Ŭlsong-jŏng: A two (2)-story wooden structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. Drinking parties are held in this national pavilion.
- 29) Konogol Quarry: Produces building stones and gravel, which are carried by trucks and carts to various construction sites in Pyŏngyang-si.
- 30) Record Manufactory: Consists of one (1) two (2)-storied, cement-walled, and flat-roofed (with a porch) Main Building, approximately 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and eight (8) meters high, and one (1), one (1)-storied, and tile-roofed building, called "Separate Building". These manufactory buildings were built before the Korean War.
- 31) Former Clinical Hospital Building: Built before the Korean War, and consists of one (1) Main Building, two (2)-storied, tile-roofed, and brick-walled (cemented), and is approximately 18 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high; and several Separate Buildings, each one (1)-storied and red brick-walled.
- 32) Democratic Korea Company (Press Company directly under Cabinet): Consists of the Main Building (temporary structure built during the War), tile-roofed, dirt-walled (whitened with lime), and is approximately 20 meters long, four (4) meters wide, and five (5) meters high; several Separate Buildings, tile-roofed, dirt-walled (whitened with lime), and is each approximately 20 meters long, four (4) meters wide, and five (5) meters high; and one (1) print shop of a tunnel structure built during the War. The Chief Editor of this press company is KIM To-myŏng (6855/6.70/2494).
- 33) New China News Agency Branch: An apparently two (2)- to three (3)-story stone structure (T-shaped) of a tile-roof, approximately 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. In this branch office, a New China News Agency correspondent attends to his business.
- 34) Moran-dae (also called "Choesŏng-dae"): A historic spot in Pyŏngyang.

- 35) Moranbong Dancing Hall: An open dancing hall (situated close "Ulmi-dae"), where evening balls are held by young boys and girls.
- 36) Moranbong Distributing Reservoir: Constructed by the Japanese, and supplies water for 24 hours a day. No one is allowed to enter this reservoir area without permission.
- 37) Chŏngnyu Cliff Anti-Air Tunnel: A strong anti-air structure built through the Chŏngnyu cliff, which during the War housed several government agencies, including the Pyŏngyang-si Internal Affairs Department.
- 38) Liberation Tower: Erected in commemoration of the Liberation of Korea by the Soviet Union with the writing engraved on in both Korean and Russian. Sight-seers pay their visit to this tower.
- 39) Nŭngna-do Reservoir
- 40) Kono-dong Office: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) temporary structure of a shed-roof built in 1956, approximately six (6) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 41) Economics & Law Research Institute: Tile-roofed, dirt-walled (whitened with lime), and approximately 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high (built after the armistice).
- 42) Medical Science Research Institute: An one (1)-storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure built after the armistice, approximately 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 43) Science Institute: This institute has the following offices:
 - a. Main Office: Uses the cave formerly occupied by the Cabinet Secretariat during the Korean War.
 - b. Library: An one (1)-storied brick-walled structure with a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately eight (8) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
 - c. Editorial Bureau: Tile-roofed and dirt-walled (whitened with lime), built after the armistice, approximately 15 meters long, four (4) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 44) Sŏ-gwŏk Internal Affairs Station: Consists of several buildings (built in 1955), including the Main Building, one (1)-storied, tile-roofed, and red brick-walled, and is approximately 20 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high, and one (1) detention house (called Separate Building) approximately 20 meters long, five (5) meters wide,

- 45) Multi-Story Apartment Houses: Three (3) to four (4) houses in all (each apparently two-storied), approximately 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and eight (8) meters high, and are tile-roofed and red brick-walled (built after the armistice). These residences were built according to the "construction standards".
- 46) Construction Materials Industry Bureau: Consists of some seven (7) one (1)-storied red brick-walled buildings (tile-roofed), including the Main Building, built after the armistice.
- a. Main Building: Approximately six (6) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, and in this building, the bureau chief attends to his business.
 - b. Building in Which Deputy Bureau Chief Attends to Business: Approximately six (6) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
 - c. Arch Building: Approximately six (6) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and 2.5 meters high.
 - d. Building: Approximately eight (8) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
 - e. Building: Approximately seven (7) meters long, three (3) wide, and 2.5 meters high.
 - f. Buildings: Each approximately ten (10) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 47) West Pyŏngyang Restaurant: An one (1)-storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime), and tile-roofed building with the facade of a western-style structure, approximately 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This restaurant is open to anybody from 1100 to 2300 hours, and offers both Korean and western-style food.
- 48) MAO Tse-tung Square Bus Station: A regular stopping place of buses running between Kambuk-tong and the Pyŏngyang RR Station, and between the Pyŏngyang RR Station and KIM Il-sŏng Combined College, and of buses of the Moranbong - Pyŏngyang Station - Potongmun Street- West Pyŏngyang Station - MAO Tse-tung Square line.
- 49) West Pyŏngyang National Department Store: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 50) National Planning Committee Apartment Houses: Three (3) in all, built in 1955, and each four (4)-storied, red brick-walled, slate-roofed, and approximately 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 15 meters high.

- 51) West Pyöngyang Cooling Drinks Store: An one (1)-story tile-roof structure (celotex-walled) built in 1956, approximately six (6) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This store sells draught beer, cider, milk, and bread.
- 52) Children's Park: Established after the armistice close the Kija Mausoleum, and is provided with playthings for children.
- 53) Building under Construction: The construction of a tall brick-building was begun, starting early 1956.
- 54) Oriental Beauty Parlor: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 55) National Store: An one (1)-storied, dirt-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately five (5) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store sells fruit, confectioneries, and miscellaneous daily commodities.
- 56) Chinese Restaurant: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately five (5) meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 57) Pyöngsa-namdo Provincial Theater: Approximately ten (10) meters long, 40 meters wide, and nien (9) meters.
- 58) Pubyöng-nu: A historic structure, located in the compound of the war-torn "Yöngmyöng" temple, which is managed by the Cultural Relics Preservation Committee, Ministry of Culture & Propaganda.
- 59) Chöngüm-mun: A historic gate, which was recovered from war damage after the armistice, and is managed by the Cultural Relics Preservation Committee, Ministry of Culture & Propaganda.
- 60) Ülmi-dae: A historic spot in Pyöngyang.
- 61) Central Historic Museum: Consists of one (1) Main Building and one (1) Separate Building, which are each one (1)-storied, cement-walled, and tile-roofed, and each approximately 25 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 62) Üiju Noodle House: An one (1)-story Korean-style structure of a tile-roof built before the Korean War, approximately seven (7) meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 62) Former West Pyöngyang Beer Brewing Factory Building: Four (4)-storied, cement-walled, and flat-roofed, and is approximately eight (8) meters long, nine (9) meters wide, and 15 meters high. The current user of this building is unknown.

- 64) Kirim Grain Distribution Station: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This station distributes grains, soy sauce, soybeans, and salt.
- 65) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store sells daily commodities, fruit, and confectioneries.
- 66) Central Materials Management Station, Printing Industry Management Bureau, Ministry of Culture & Propaganda: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately 15 meters long, 20 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This station takes into its custody printing materials, including papers, to be distributed to various printing and publishing agencies.
- 67) Pyöngan-namdo Soldiers' Stores Management Station: A two (2)-storied brick-walled structure of a tile-roof (built before the Korean War), approximately eight (8) meters long, nine (9) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This store manages all the Soldiers' Stores in Pyöngan-namdo.
- 68) Art Print Shop: Consists of a total of four (4) buildings (built in the spring of 1955), each one (1)-storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime), and steel sheet-roofed (tarred), and are each approximately 35 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This shop is a Grade II enterprise, and is provided with facilities for photo-engraving and offset printing. The photo-engraving facilities were imported from East Germany after the armistice, and a team of German technicians taught at this shop Koreans how to operate the printing machines. This shop comes under the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda, printing art print matters, including pictorial reports and posters, published by the Ministry.
- 69) Pyöngyang-si Middle School No. 15: Consists of one (1) Main Building of a flat-roof, two (2)-storied and brick-walled, and is approximately 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high; and one (1) Separate Building, two (2)-storied brick-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately 60 meters long. This school provides for both primary course and junior middle course.
- 70) Sö-guyök Branch, North Korean Central Bank: An one (1)-storied red brick-walled semi-cave structure of a cemented semicircle roof (built during the War), approximately 16 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 71) Moranbon Theater: A black zinc-roof structure of both western- and Korean classical styles, approximately 15 meters long, 60 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This theater was built after the armistice, containing 800 seats in all.

- 72) Soldiers' Dining House: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, 30 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This house offers to soldiers "lunch", "rice with soup", noodles, omelettes, bread, and etc..
- 73) Materials Management Station, Ministry of Construction: A temporary structure built after the armistice. Materials are piled open on the ground.
- 74) Ministry of Fishing Industry: Uses a total of five (5) Korean-style houses (built after the armistice), each one (1)-storied, brick-walled, and tile-roofed (some are straw-roofed).
- 75) Moranbong Underground Theater: Constructed under the ground in 1951, and its natural roofing rock is approximately 40 meters thick, containing 2,000 seats in all.
- 76) Radio Antennae: Two (2) wooden antenna poles, approximately 50 meters apart from each other, radiating the waves of Central broadcasts.
- 77) Ch'ilsŏng-mun (Seven-Star Gate): A relic, which was saved from war damage, and is managed by the Culture Relics Preservation Committee, Ministry of Culture & Propaganda.
- 78) Bathhouse: This is a private bathhouse ran by a Chinese, approximately six (6) meters long, 12 meters wide, and six (6) meters high, and is one (1)-storied, brick-walled, and tile-roofed (built before the Korean War). This house is open from 0600 to 2200 hours.
- 79) Moranbong Hothouse: Built in 1955, and is approximately six (6) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, growing plants.
- 80) Kwanunjang's Grave: A historic spot recovered from war damage after the armistice.
- 81) Musicians' League Office: Consists of several small houses, each tile-roofed and dirt-walled (whitened with lime).
- 82) Industrial Goods Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof (built after the armistice), approximately six (6) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store sells miscellaneous industrial goods, including dressing materials, food containers, and tobacco.
- 83) Golf Links: Covers an area of approximately 250 Pyŏng (some 826 square meters), and the office is one (1)-storied, cement-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately six (6) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The links were established after the armistice, and the golf courses are cemented.

- 84) Airfield: Passenger planes were observed landing and leaving this airfield.
- 85) Central Party School, Korean Labor Party: Consists of a Separate Building, a dining house, and a two (2)-storied slate-roofed Main Building of brick-walls, which is approximately 80 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. The school buildings were built after the armistice.
- 86) East Pyongyang Sand Transportation Facilities: These facilities, including rail-cars and cable-cars, are used in forwarding sands from the Taedong-gang. The sands are transported across the Taedong-gang Highway Bridge.
- 87) Residences Village, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Several one (1)-storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime), and tile-roofed residences have been erected to house officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 88) Chinese Forces Apartment Houses: Of a couple of apartment houses, one is three (3)-storied, brick-walled and slate-roofed, and one is a ferro-concrete structure of a flat-roof.
- 89) Pyongyang-si Arbor Station: Located in the forest, and has a hothouse for growing plants, cultivating roadside plants and trees under the control of the Pyongyang-si People's Committee.
- 90) Trade Federation Hall: Consists of a number of office buildings for each industrial organization, plus a two (2)-story club hall. The buildings were built after the armistice, and are each brick-walled and tile-roofed.
- 91) 383rd Construction Unit: This is a battalion strong unit.
- 92) Transformer Substation: Situated near to the Ministry of Electricity.
- 93) Labor Press Company: Occupies a tall building recovered from war damage after the armistice. The Labor Press Company comes under the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, and the company building also houses a print shop and various publishing agencies, including the Labor Party Publishing Company, the Farmers' Press Company, and the "Women" Company.
- 94) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store sells miscellaneous commodities, including provisions.
- 95) Horse-Race Track
- 96) New Stadium: Situated 500 meters west of the Ministry of Electricity.

- 97) People's Economics College: Consists of two (2) two (2)-storied Main Buildings, each brick-walled and tile-roofed; two (2) Separate Buildings, each apparently brick-walled and tile-roofed; and a dining house. This college is headed by Dean CHANG He-il (1728/3109/2480).
- 98) Former Kimchaek Engineering College Buildings:
- a. Main Building: Four (4)-storied, brick-walled (cemented), and tile-roofed, and is approximately 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high.
 - b. Dormitory: Two (2)-storied, brick-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 99) Ministry of Electricity: Uses a four (4)-story building of brick-walls (cemented), approximately 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 15 meters high. The Minister is KIM Tusam (6855/2435/0005).
- ✓ 100) Central Electric Experimental Research Institute, Ministry of Electricity: A two (2)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof, approximately 35 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This institute studies electric engineering, including power generation, power distribution, power transmission, and electric devices.
- ✓ 101) Central Designing Research Institute, Ministry of Electricity: A two (2)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof, approximately 35 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This institute studies and designs various buildings coming under the Ministry of Electricity.
- 102) Sŭnghe-ri Line Railroads
- ✓ 103) Automobile Repair Shop: Consists of a repair plant, a wood-working shop, a garrage, and an office, which are surrounded by brick-fence.
- 104) Red Cross Hospital: A three (3)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built by the Soviet Red Cross after the armistice. In late 1956, the control of this well-equipped combined hospital was transferred from the Soviet Red Cross to the North Korean Red Cross.
- 105) East Pyŏngyan Market: Covers an area of approximately 3,000 Pyŏng (some 1,515 square meters).
- 106) East Pyŏngyan Motion Picture Hall: A temporary structure of a zinc-roof built after the armistice, approximately 12 meters long, 30 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high. This hall houses a total of approximately 1,000 persons.

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- 107) Sŏngyo-ri Rotary: A traffic circle.
- 108) East Pyŏngyang Railroad Station: This is the starting point of trains of the Sŭngho-ri Line.
- 109) East Pyŏngyang Dining House: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately eight (8) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 110) Pyŏngyang Rubber Factory Apartment Houses: Two, two (2)-storied, brick-walled (cemented), and tile-roofed buildings built after the armistice, each approximately 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 111) Tong-guyŏk Prosecutors' Office: Uses a cement-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, 16 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 112) Trade Federation Residences Village: Consists of a number of temporary dwelling houses, each one (1)-storied and dirt-walled (whitened with lime).
- 113) Tong-guyŏk Internal Affairs Station: Occupies a two (2)-story structure of cement-walls, plus a fire-car garage.
- 114) Sa-dong-bound Bus Station: Located close the Sŏngyo-ri Rotary.
- 115) East Pyŏngyang Trunk Road: This is a new 40 meter-wide highway, running east from the Sŏngyo-ri Rotary. This road was constructed by students of the People's Economics College and the Central Party School.
- 116) Ministry of Light Industry: Uses several two (2)-storied and tile-roofed buildings, some built under the Japanese regime and others erected after the armistice. The Minister is MUN Man-uk (2429/5502/6735).
- 117) Financial & Economic Professional School: A four (4)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure (L-shaped) of a tile-roof with the wings, approximately 40 meters, 30 meters, and 15 meters, respectively, built in 1956. This school comes under the Ministry of Finance.
- 118) Ministry of Metal Industry, Ministry of Machine Industry, and Ministry of Coal Industry: Use the former Japanese built West Korean Combined Electric Company buildings, plus several ferro-concrete buildings built after the armistice.
- 119) Pyŏngyang Rubber Factory: Produces rubber shoes and canvas shoes, including "sport shoes".
- 120) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately ten (10) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and approximately ten (10) meters high. This store sells daily commodities,

- 121) Pyongyang Textile Combine Factory: This is a Grade I enterprise, hiring a total of several thousand workers, and performing "cotton ginning", "weaving", "knitting", and "dying". The factory has a total of 60,000 spindles.
- 122) Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory: Produces confectioneries, "glucose", and "millet jelly".
- 123) Yongje Ceramics Factory: Chiefly produces bricks.
- 124) Yongje Bridge: A ferro-concrete structure, approximately five (5) meters wide, eight (8) meters long, and three (3) meters from the water.
- 125) Taedong-gang Railroad Bridge: Uses a temporary structure.
- 126) East Pyongyang Furniture Factory: Comes under the Forestry Bureau, and produces furnitures.
- 127) Taedong-gang Recreation Ground: Provided with boats.
- 128) Cheap Store: An one (1)-storied board-walled structure of a black zinc-roofed (circle roofing), built according to "building standards". This store sells fruit, confectioneries, and miscellaneous daily commodities.
- 129) Construction Unit Billets: A number of barracks of various sizes, which were built after the armistice, and are each one (1)-storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime), and straw-roofed.
- 130) Rotary: A traffic circle around which traffic moves. The center of this circle is grown with grass.
- 131) Ministers' & Vice-Ministers' Village: Consists of official residences of various sizes for Ministers and Vice-Ministers, which are each tile-roofed and red brick-walled.
- 132) Photo Exhibition Hall: An open structure of board-walls erected in 1955, approximately 12 meters long, 30 meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This hall is managed and ran by the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda, and exhibits propaganda and information photos.
- 133) Morapbong Sub-Station, Chung-guyok Internal Affairs Station: An one (1)-storied tile-roofed structure, approximately ten (10) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high, plus a garrage for a total of approximately two (2) fire cars.
- 134) Military Officers' Apartment Houses: Two (2) houses, each four (4)-storied, brick-walled (cemented), and tile-roofed, and each approximately 50 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and 15 meters high. These apartment houses were built in 1955.

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- 135) Technical Committee: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure built during the Japanese Government, approximately eight (8) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and ten (10) meters high. The Committee is headed by Chairman CHOE Sŏng-se (1508/2052/0013), and performs various functions pertaining to the fostering of industrial technicians and the dissemination of industrial techniques.
- 136) Pyŏngyang-si Middle School No. 2: A four (4)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice according to "standards", approximately 40 meters long, 60 meters wide, and 15 meters high. This school provides for primary course, junior middle course.
- 137) Gasoline Filling Station: A cement-walled structure, approximately six (6) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The station has one (1) "gas stand", and the gas tanks are kept under the ground. The station compound is surrounded with cement-fence.
- 138) Taedongmun Motion Picture Hall Rotary: A traffic circle around which traffic moves. The center of this circle is grown with grass.
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- 140) Cheap Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure built according to "standards" after the armistice, approximately five (5) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This store serves fruit, confectioneries, and miscellaneous daily commodities.
- 141) Writers' League: Uses a stone-building of a flat roof (formerly called "Widow PAEK's Hall), approximately ten (10) meters long, 30 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high.
- 142) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built before the Korean War, approximately eight (8) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store sells daily commodities, including food goods.
- 143) Central Liberation Struggle Museum: A four (4)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 15 meters high. This museum exhibits various materials used by KIM Il-sŏng in his anti-Japanese armed struggles. In the front yard there is the statue of KIM Il-sŏng.
- 144) Yŏngwang-jŏng: A historic spot recovered from war damage after the armistice.

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- 145) Sachang-dong Office: An one (1)-storied brick-walled structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately seven (7) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 146) Ferry Point: Has several boats each holding 25 to 30 persons. The point has one (1) small ticket house, and is operated from 0600 through 2200 hours daily.
- 147) Taedong-mun: A historic relic recovered from war damage after the armistice.
- 148) Pyongyang Medical College Dormitory: A four (4)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 16 meters high.
- 149) National Provisions Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately seven (7) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store sells miscellaneous provisions, including liquors, fruit, and confectioneries.
- 150) Taedongmun Motion Picture Hall: A two (2)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a zinc-roof built in 1955, approximately 15 meters long, 30 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high. This picture hall contains a total of approximately 1,500 seats.
- 151) Pyongyang-si Fuels Management Station: The station uses a two (2)-story building, distributing anthracite coal to government agencies, workshops, and residents in Pyongyang-si.
- 152) People's Armed Forces Non-Commissioned Officers' Apartment Houses under Construction: Two (2) brick buildings (L-shaped) under construction, one, approximately 70 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 15 meters high; and one, approximately 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 15 meters high. These houses will be used by single non-commissioned officers serving in the Ministry of National Defense.
- 153) Laborers' Apartment House: A five (5)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a gray zinc-roof built in 1955, approximately 70 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 18 meters high. This house is heated by steam, and is provided with electric heating devices.
- 154) International Book-Store Construction Site: The ground work is underway.

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- 155) Pyŏnghwa-kak (Peace House): This is the one and only pure Korean-style restaurant (national management) in Pyŏngyang. The house is two (2)-storied and tile-roofed, and is preferred by high-ranking government officials and foreigners.
- 156) Taedongmun National Noodle House: A two (2)-story Korean-style structure of a tile-roof, approximately eight (8) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 157) Combined National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime), structure, approximately eight (8) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The store serves dressing materials, shoes, writing materials, daily commodities, and miscellaneous industrial goods.
- 158) Cooperative Barber Shop: Uses the first floor of a two (2)-storied brick-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This shop charges 38 Wŏn per capita, and is open to anybody from 0800 through 2000 hours daily.
- 159) Cooperative Tailor Shop: A two (2)-storied brick-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately four (4) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and seven (7) meters high.
- 160) Taedong-gang Highway Bridge: A ferro-concrete structure recovered from war damage, approximately eight (8) meters wide and 800 meters long.
- 161) Pyŏngyang District Social Insurance Management Station: A two (2)-story building.
- 162) Combined Government Office Building-Front Bus Station: A regular stopping place of buses running between the Pyŏngyang Railroad Station and Kambuk-tŏng, and between the Pyŏngyang Railroad Station and KIM Il-sŏng Combined College.
- 163) Combined Cabinet Office Building: A four (4)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately 85 meters long, 80 meters wide, and 18 meters high. The rooms are heated by steam, and the building houses the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Labor, and the Ministry of National Inspection. Of a total of four (4) entrances, both the southern and northern gates are used, and visitors are each checked in their identification papers prior to their admission.
- 164) KIM Il-sŏng Square: Paved, and covers an area of approximately 30,000 Pyŏng (some 165,150 square meters). At the western corner of this square, there is the dais (wooden) and the stand.

- 165) Ministry of National Defense: A six (6)-storied (including basement) brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 20 meters high. Of a total of four (4) entrances, both the northern and southern gates are used.
- 166) Sand Storage: Sands are stored from the Taedong-gang beach by "cable car", and are then transported by trucks to various construction sites in Pyongyang.
- 167) North Korean Central Bank: A two (2)-story structure of cement-walls (L-shaped) with the wings, approximately 40 meters, 40 meters, and 15 meters, respectively, and is some ten (10) meters high. This bank building was originally built by the Japanese, and was recovered from war damage after the armistice. The board of Directors of this central bank is headed by KIM Kyo-ryong (6855/2493/5391).
- 168) International Hotel: A four (4)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a zinc-roof built in 1955, approximately 45 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 18 meters high. This hotel holds foreigners.
- 169) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately five (5) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This store sells daily commodities, fruit, and confectioneries.
- 170) Central Designs Research Institute, Ministry of Construction: A two (2)-storied tile-walled structure of a tile-roof built under the Japanese regime, approximately 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This institute designs construction plans of the Ministry of Construction.
- 171) Taxi Station
- 172) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately four (4) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This store serves daily commodities, fruit, and confectioneries.
- 173) National Theater-Front Bus Station: A regular stopping place of buses of the Kambuk-tong Line, the KIM IL-song Combined College Line, the Songyo-ri Line, and the "loop line" (Pyongyang Station - People's Armed Forces Street - Stalin Street - Moranbong - MAO Tse-tung Square - West Pyongyang Station - Cabinet Secretariat - Potongmun Street - Pyongyang Station).
- 174) People's Korea Company: A two (2)-storied brick-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately seven (7) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This company comes under the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda, and publishes "People's Korea" monthly pictorial.

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- 175) National Theater: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof recovered from war damage after the armistice, approximately 15 meters long, 40 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This theater houses a total of approximately 2,000 persons.
- 176) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The store serves daily commodities and food goods.
- 177) Pyongyang-si General Branch, North Korean Central Bank: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 178) Trees are planted along the middle of the road.
- 179) Trade Bureau, Ministry of Internal & Foreign Commerce: Occupies a relatively tall building (cement-walled).
- 180) Pyongyang-si Military Mobilization Department: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 181) National Department Store No. 2: A five (5)-storied cement-walled structure of a flat-roof with the tiled facade, approximately 12 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 18 meters high. This building was originally built by the Japanese and was known as "Minakai" Department Store during the Japanese regime. Among the commodities served are provisions and food containers shown on the first floor, dressing materials and miscellaneous items on the second floor, and writing materials and toys on the third floor. A dining house is open on the fifth floor.
- 182) Pyongyang National Bathhouse: Built after the armistice, and is apparently three (3)-storied and brick-walled (cemented). This bathhouse is provided with the Turkish bath and ordinary bath, barbershop, beauty parlor, and coffee shop.
- 183) South Pyongyang Motion Picture Hall: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a black zinc-roof built after the armistice, approximately 12 meters long, 30 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high. This hall houses a total of approximately 1,000 persons.
- 184) Pyongyang-si People's Committee: Uses the former Japanese-built Heijo-fu Government building, two (2)-storied and tile-walled of a flat-roof, approximately 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This city (Si) committee is headed by Chairman CHONG Yon-pyo (6774/3544/1753).

- 185) Ministry of Construction: A four (4)-storied brick-walled structure of a slate-roof, approximately 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 16 meters high. The building was built in 1956, and the Minister is CHOE Chae-ha (1508/0961/3109).
- 186) Korean People's Armed Forces Newspaper Company: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This company publishes "Korean People's Armed Forces", daily newspaper.
- 187) Ministry of Foreign Affairs: A slate-roof structure of cement-walls, approximately 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. The Foreign Minister is NAM Il (0589/2480).
- 188) Central Committee, Korean-Soviet Cultural Association
- 189) Pot'ongmun Street: This is a 30 meter-wide straight road (paved) built after the armistice and running between Pot'ongmun and the Pyongyang Railroad Station. The manpower pooled in the construction of this new street is unknown.
- 190) Pot'ongmun Street Apartment Houses: Tall apartment houses, ~~also~~ brick-walled and tile-roofed, have been built along both sides of the Pot'ongmun Street.
- 191) Unknown Embassy
- 192) National Arts Theater: A zinc-roof structure of cement-walls recovered from war damage, approximately 15 meters long, 40 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high. This theater holds a total of approximately 2,000 persons.
- 193) Public Motion Picture Hall: A zinc-roof temporary structure of cement-walls, approximately 12 meters long, 30 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This hall houses a total of approximately 800 persons.
- 194) Pyongan-namdo Branch, Farmers' Bank: Uses one (1) Japanese-built bank building, approximately 20 meters long, 25 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 195) Books Publishing Guidance Bureau, Ministry of Culture & Propaganda: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a slate-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This bureau censors newspapers, magazines, and miscellaneous publications other than those issued by the Science Institute.
- 196) Pyongyang-si National Buildings Management Station: Uses a temporary structure.

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- 197) People's Armed Forces Street: This is a new paved street constructed by People's Armed Forces personnel, approximately 60 meters wide and one (1) kilometer long. The sidewalk and the driveway of this street is bordered by lines of trees.
- 198) Pyongyang Railroad Station-Front Bus Station: The terminal and the starting place of buses of the loop line, the Kambuk-tong line, the KIM Il-sŏng Combined College line, and the Sŏngyo-ri line.
- 199) Pyongyang Medical College: This college has a hospital attached to it.
- 200) Soviet Embassy: In 1955, the Soviet Embassy moved from Sŏpŏ (approximately 8 kilometers north of Pyongyang) to the present location. Guards are assigned from the Guard Regiment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- 201) Youth Club: An one (1)-storied school auditorium style structure of a slate-roof and red brick-walls built after the armistice.
- 202) Central Public Library: A three (3)-storied red brick-walled structure of a slate-roof, approximately 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 15 meters high.
- 203) Pyongyang National Lodging House No. 1: A four (4)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 15 meters high. This is one of the largest lodging houses in North Korea.
- 204) Taedong-gang Railroad Bridges: Of a total of two (2) railroad bridges built by the Japanese, one has been recovered from war damage, and the other remains shattered.
- 205) Pyongyang Railroad Station: A brick-walled (cemented) zinc-roof structure built after the armistice, approximately 50 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 206) National Barbershop: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately eight (8) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This shop charges 30 Wŏn per capita.
- 207) Ministry of Transportation: Consists of the two (2)-storied brick-walled (cemented) Main Building of a tile-roof, approximately 20 meters long and 20 meters wide; and several accessory buildings. The Minister is KIM Hoe-il (6855/2285/2480).
- 208) Pyongyang Soysauce Factory: Occupies a red brick-building, originally built under the Japanese regime.

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- 209) Ministry of Finance: A three (3)-storied brick-walled (cement-ed) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 15 meters high. The Minister is YI Chu-yŏn (2621/0719/8673).
- 210) Czechoslovakian Embassy: Uses a brick-walled (cemented) slate-roofed building built after the armistice. A guard is on duty at the front gate.
- 211) Pediatrics, Pyŏngyang Medical College Hospital: Uses a tile-roof structure of cement-walls.
- 212) National Central Dining House: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof approxi-mately 12 meters long seven (7) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 213) Middle School: Two (2)-storied and cement-walled.
- 214) Store Street
- 215) Watch Shop: This is a small private watch shop standing at a crossroads.
- 216) Changbyŏl-li Store Street: Stores have been erected stand-ing along both sides of this street leading to the Sinyang-ni Market.
- 217) Automobile Management Bureau and Highways Bureau: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately 20 meters long, 25 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. these bureaus are controlled by the Ministry of Transportation.
- 218) National Barber Shop: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whiten-ed with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately seven (7) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This shop charges 30 Wŏn per capita, and is open to anybody from 0800 to 1800 hours.
- 219) Photo Studio
- 220) Chung-guyŏk Bathhouse: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately eight (8) meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 221) Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly: Uses a tall slate-roof building of cemented walls (cream-colored) built after the armistice. The Standing Committee is headed by KIM Tu-pong (6855/K239/1144).
- 222) Vice-Ministers' Residences Village: Several tall residences (brick-walled and cemented) have been erected on a hill close the Pyŏngyang-si People's Committee.

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- 223) Stadium: Situated close the Highways Bureau, and is managed by the Ministry of Transportation.
- 224) Pyongyang Publications Dissemination Station: Occupies an one (1)-story temporary structure of a tile-roof. This station comes under the Ministry of Communications, and delivers newspapers and miscellaneous magazines published in Pyongyang-si, and foreign periodical publications, including newspapers.
- 225) Hungarian Embassy: A two (2)-story slate-roof building of brick-walls, built under the Japanese regime.
- 226) Central Committee, Korean Labor Party: The committee has the following buildings:
 - a. Main Building: Two (2)-storied, brick-walled (cemented), and slate-roofed, and is approximately 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
 - b. Staff Department: Two (2)-storied, cement-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
 - c. Conference Hall: One (1)-storied, cement-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately 15 meters long, 30 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high.
 - d. Dining House: Structure unknown.
 - e. Garrage: Structure unknown.
 - f. Boiler House: Sturcture unknown.
- 227) Ministry of Internal Affairs: Consists of two (2) buildings, including the Main Building, three (3)-storied, cement-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 15 meters high. The structure of the ^Separate Building is unknown.
- 228) Chung-guyŏk Court: Uses an old building.
- 229) Chongno Primary School: Consists of several large buildings.
- 230) Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Hall: Consists of several buildings in which war achievements of the People's Armed Forces are displayed.
- 231) Korean Central News Agency: Uses the former Children's palace building, which was recovered from war damage after the armistice

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- 232) Central Committee, Korean Democratic Youth League: Occupies a two (2)-story building.
- 233) Pyongyang-si Middle School No. 4: A four (4)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built according to "standards" after the armistice, approximately 40 meters long, 60 meters wide, and 18 meters high.
- 234) Pyongyang Railroad Station-Front Store Street: Both national and private stores and dining houses have been erected along both sides of this street.
- 235) International Book-Store: Approximately ten (10) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store serves Soviet, Chinese, and Japanese publications.
- 236) Pyongan-nampo Communications Management Division: An one (1)-storied and dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure with a tile-roof built in the spring of 1956, approximately 15 meters long, 60 meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 237) Pyongyang Motion Picture Hall: A temporary structure of a zinc-roof built after the armistice, approximately 20 meters long, 40 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high. This hall houses a total of approximately 2,000 persons.
- 238) Kimchaek Engineering College: Consists of a couple of four (4)-storied cement-walled (cream-colored) buildings built after the armistice, each approximately 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 18 meters high. This college is headed by Dean CHO Kūm-song (6392/0093/2646).
- 239) Transportation Hospital: Uses a tall tile-roof structure of cement-walls built after the armistice. This hospital cures Ministry of Transportation employees and their dependents.
- 240) Marine Products Wholesale Bazaar, Ministry of Internal & Foreign Commerce: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and seven (7) meters high. This bazaar deals in miscellaneous marine products, including salted fish.
- 241) Pyongyang-si Committee, Korean-Soviet Cultural Association: A two (2)-story structure of a tile-roof, approximately 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. A Russian language course is held on the first floor of this building.
- 242) 1st National Department Store: Uses the former five (5)-storied and flat-roof Hwasin Department Store building built under the Japanese regime. This store sells various commodities, including toilet articles and provisions served on the first floor, writing materials and drugs on the second floor, clothes and dressing materials on the third floor, and sporting goods and toys on the fourth floor. On the

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- 243) Oesong Market: Situated in front of the Pyongyang Railroad Station.
- 244) New Pyongyang Railroad Station Building under Construction: A three (3)-storied, brick-walled, and flat-roof structure with the dome, approximately 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 15 meters high. The construction of this new station building was begun in 1955.
- 245) Chung-guyok Internal Affairs Station
- 246) Sinyang-ni Market: This is the largest market in Pyongyang, covering an area of approximately 4,000 Pyong (some 13,220 square meters), on which there are national stores, private shops, and road stalls.
- 247) Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall: A two (2)-story structure of brick-walls built in 1955, approximately 30 meters long, 70 meters wide, and 18 meters high. This hall exhibits North Korean industrial and agricultural achievements.
- 248) Chung-guyok Combined Clinic: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 249) Sinam-dong Bus Station: A regular stopping place of buses of the Potongmun Street loop line.
- 250) Central Emergency Aid Station: Uses the first floor of the former three (3)-storied Oriental Lodging House building built under the Japanese regime. This station is controlled by the Ministry of Public Health, and is provided with telephone and cars.
- 251) Pyongyang-si Committee, Korean Labor Party: Consists of one (1) Conference Hall built under the Japanese regime, and is one (1)-storied and tile-roofed, approximately 12 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high; and several office buildings built after the armistice, which are each brick-walled and tile-roofed, and are each approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The conference hall (temple-style structure) contains a total of some 800 seats, and the committee is headed by Chairman Yi Song-un (2621/2646/7189).
- 252) Pyongyang Book-Store: Approximately ten (10) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store sells North Korean school textbooks, books, and maps.
- 253) Pyongyang-si Chung-guyok People's Committee: Uses the former Oriental lodging house building (built under the Japanese regime), three (3)-storied, cement-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately 35 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and ten (10) meters high.

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- 254) Taedongmun Post Office: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately three (3) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 255) Ministry of Communications Building Construction Site
- 256) Pyongyang Prosecutors' Office: A two (2)-story building built under the Japanese regime.
- 257) Pyongyang-si Council, Trade Federation: Uses a two (2)-story building.
- 258) Pyongyang-si Court: A two (2)-story building built under the Japanese regime.
- 259) Pyongyang Central Post Office: The facade of this post office building is tiled.
- 260) 1st National Dining House
- 261) Chung-guyŏk Commercial Management Station
- 262) Chongno Bathhouse: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately seven (7) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The house charges 30 Wŏn per capita, and is open from 0600 through 2200 hours daily.
- 263) Changokun Noodle House: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This is a private noodle shop.
- 264) Cheap Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure built according to "standards" after the armistice, approximately five (5) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. The store sells miscellaneous goods, including fruit and confectioneries.
- 265) Pyongyang Central Telephone Bureau: An unknown structure with the tiled facade.
- 266) Ministry of Internal & Foreign Commerce: The Minister is CHIM Pan-su (7115/3382/4423), and the Ministry has the following two (2) office buildings:
- Main Building: Two (2)-storied and cement-walled, and is approximately 20 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
 - Separate Building: One (1)-storied, brick-tiled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately 30 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.

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- 267) Bus Station close Taedongmun Motion Picture Hall: A regular stopping place of buses running between the Pyongyang Railroad Station and Kambuk-tong, and between the Pyongyang Railroad Station and KIM Il-sŏng Combined College.
- 268) Chung-guyŏk Committee, Pyŏngyang-si Labor Party Committee: Consists of several committee buildings.
- 269) Statistics Department, Pyŏngyang-si People's Committee: Occupies a two (2)-story building.
- 270) Provisions Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately eight (8) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 271) Sinyang-ni Store Street: Both national and private stores have been erected standing along the southern side of the street leading to the Potongmun Street.
- 272) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately seven (7) meter long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store sells miscellaneous goods, including fruit and confectioneries.
- 273) Primary School: Built under the Japanese regime, two (2)-storied and tile-roofed.
- 274) Pyŏngyang-si Commercial Management Station: Two (2)-storied, brick-walled, and is tile-roofed. This station manages and supplies commodities to various district (Kuyŏk) commercial management station in Pyŏngyang-si.
- 275) National Noodle House: An one (1)-storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately eight (8) meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This noodle shop is open to anybody from 1000 to 2200 hours a day.
- 276) Land Bridge: Built under the Japanese regime, approximately three (3) meters wide, ten (10) meters long, and ten (10) meters high.
- 277) Fatherland Unification Democratic Front Secretariat: The secretariat building is one (1)-storied, brick-walled (cemented), and slate-roofed.
- 278) Rotary in front of Cabinet Secretariat: A traffic circle grown with grass. A "slogan tower" stands at the center of this traffic circle.

- 279) Cabinet Secretariat: A four (4)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately 25 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 15 meters high. In this building, Vice-Ministers attends to their business, and the Chief of this Secretariat is YANG Kye (2799/3954).
- 280) Highway: Approximately 20 meters wide and is paved, leading to Nampo.
- 281) Moranbong National Restaurant: An one (1)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built in 1954, approximately 15 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The specialty of this restaurant is western-style food.
- 282) Central People's Drug Store: An one (1)-storied brick-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store sells both western drugs and Chinese herb medicines.
- 283) Moranbong Post Office: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately three (3) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 284) Pyongyang-si Senior Middle School No. 1: A four (4)-storied brick-walled structure (L-shaped) of a flat-roof with the wings, approximately 100 meters, 50 meters and 15 meters respectively. The school building was built in 1955.
- 285) Staff School, Ministry of Internal Affairs: A cement-walled and tile-roofed structure built under the Japanese regime.
- 286) KIM Il-sŏn's Office: A two (2)-storied tile-walled structure of a flat-roof built after the Liberation, approximately 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, nine (9) meters high. This office is guarded.
- 287) KIM Il-sŏng's Residence: Consists of several tall buildings, some newly built and others were recovered from war damage, which are surrounded by fence.
- 288) Pot'onggang Market
- 289) Pot'onggang Green Market: Situated close the highway bridge of the Pot'ong-gang.
- 290) Bus Station: A regular stopping place of buses, situated in front of Pyongyang-si Senior Middle School No. 1.
- 291) Pot'ong-mun (Gate): A relic recovered from war damage after the armistice.

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- 292) Ministry of Culture & Propaganda: The Ministry has the following buildings:
- a. Main Building: Three (3)-storied and tile-walled ferro-concrete structure (L-shaped) of a flat-roof (rebuilt after the armistice), approximately 40 meters long and 25 meters wide. Atop the cemented flat roof there is the "fire watch stand" and a siren.
 - b. Dining House: An one (1)-storied red brick-walled structure (built after the armistice) of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long and ten (10) meters wide. This house has a total of three (3) entrances.
 - c. Dormitory: An one (1)-storied red brick-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately 20 meters long and four (4) meters wide. It has three (3) entrances in all.
 - d. Garrage and Garage Office: An one (1)-storied red brick-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately 12 meters long and seven (7) meters wide. This building also houses drivers standing by.
 - e. Latrine: A tile-roof structure, approximately five (5) meters long and three (3) meters wide.
 - f. Information Office: A tile-roof structure, approximately four (4) meters long and five (5) meters wide.

NOTE: The first half of the second story and the third story of the Main Building are used by the National Planning Committee.

- 293) Pot'ong-gan Highway Bridge: This is a ferro-concrete structure recovered from war damage, approximately eight (8) meters wide, 50 meters long, and eight (8) meters from the water.
- 294) Antennae: Wooden antenna poles, each 15 meters long, and are 30 to 40 meters apart from each other. This area is guarded.
- 295) Barber Shop: An one (1)-story temporary structure of a tile-roof, approximately three (3) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. The shop charges 40 Won per capita.
- 296) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. The store sells fruit, confectioneries, and miscellaneous daily commodities.

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- 297) Moranbong Bus Station: This is a regular stopping place of buses running between the Pyŏngyang Railroad Station and dambuk-tong, and between the Pyŏngyang Railroad Station and KIM Il-sŏng Combined College.
- 298) Public Latrine: Built in the autumn of 1955.
- 299) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice approximately six (6) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The store sells daily commodities and provisions.
- 300) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee: Consists of several one (1)-storied, dirt-walled, and tile-roofed temporary buildings built after the armistice. This committee offers both "Central broadcasts" and "Pyŏngyang broadcasts", and supervises local broadcasting committee in provinces (To).
- 301) Construction Funds Bank: Consists of several one (1)-storied, brick-walled, and tile-roofed buildings, which were built after the armistice, and covers an area of approximately 1,500 pyŏng (some 4,957.5 square meters). This bank comes under the Ministry of Finance.
- 302) Sinyang Electronic Metals Production Cooperative: Occupies an old structure, approximately 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This cooperative repairs motors and miscellaneous instruments.
- 303) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store distributes "commodities for laborers and clerks".
- 304) New Korea Company's Separate Building: Built in the spring of 1955. In the first half of this building, both the English and Chinese editions of a monthly magazine "Sae-Chosŏn" (New Korean) are compiled.
- 305) Art Publishing Company: Built in 1955, and uses the rest half of the New Korea Company's Separate Building (114), publishing comics, including "Hwasal" (Arrow). This company is controlled by the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda, and is managed by Cartoonist CHANG Chin kwang (1728/2182/0342).
- 306) Chinese Cooking-Pot Factory: Consists of one (1) office building, one (1)-storied, cement-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately ten (10) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and five (5) meters high; and one (1) plant building, one (1)-storied, cement-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and eight (8) meters high.

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- 307) Economic Construction Company: Publishes "Economic Construction", monthly magazine, and consists of the Editors' Office, one (1)-storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime), and tile-roofed, and is approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high; and the Chief Editor's Office, one (1)-storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime), 50X1-HUM and tile-roofed, and is approximately five (5) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. [redacted] the control of this magazine company was transferred 50X1-HUM from the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda to the National Planning Committee. It has a total of approximately ten (10) reporters, and the chief editor is KIM Chŏn-hoe (6855/0368/2585) (Formerly Deputy Chief, Propaganda Department, Central Committee, Korean Labor Party; Chief, Publishing Bureau, Ministry of Culture & Propaganda).
- 308) Pyŏnghwa-dong Office: An one (1)-storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a black zinc-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This building which was built after the armistice, houses both the district (Tong) office and the district (Tong) democratic propaganda office. The Chief Clerk of the Pyŏnghwa-dong Office is HONG Ŭi-pyo (3163/5030/2636).
- 309) West Pyŏngyang National Dining House: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately eight (8) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This house is open to anybody from 1100 to 2200 hours, and serves simple food as well as liquors.
- 310) West Pyŏngyang National Barber Shop No. 2: One (1)-storied, dirt-walled, and tile-roofed, and is manned by six (6) to seven (7) employees, containing four (4) to five (5) seats.
- 311) Sŏ-guyŏk National Buildings Management Station: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately ten (10) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This station manages all national buildings, including residences, in Sŏ-guyŏk, and deals with procedures for admission into houses.
- 312) Pyŏngyang Passenger Bus Station: Consists of one (1) Main Building (built after the armistice), tile-roofed and brick-walled, and is approximately ten (10) meters long, 15 meters wide, and five (5) meters high; one Club (built after the armistice), tile-roofed and brick-walled, and is approximately 20 meters long, 12 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high; one (1) Dormitory (built after the armistice), tile-roofed and brick-walled, and is approximately 30 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and five (5) meters high; and one (1) garage (built after the armistice), tile-roofed and brick-walled, and is approximately 100 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This station manages Pyŏngyang city buses (imported from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia), totalling

- 313) New Korea Company Main Building: A two (2)-storied board-walled (painted) structure of a tile-roof, approximately 20 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and eight (8) meters high. This company is controlled by the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda.
- 314) Kirim Market: Covered an area of approximately 2,000 pyŏng (some 6,610 square meters). On this market there are national stores, private stores, dining houses, and street stalls, which are all managed by the market management station.
- 315) Sindŏk Lodging House: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled Korean-style structure of a tile-roof, approximately seven (7) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This is a private lodging house open to anybody.
- 316) Midwifery House: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately five (5) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 317) Public Latrine
- 318) Chinese Restaurant: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This is a private restaurant.
- 319) Chinese Restaurant: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 320) West Pyŏngyang Railroad Station-Front Bus Station
- 321) National Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately five (5) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The store serves fruit, confectioneries, and miscellaneous daily commodities.
- 322) Kirim-dong Office: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately six (6) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 323) Tonggwang National Noodle House: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, 15 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This house is open to anybody, serving noodles and liquors from 1100 hours through 2200 hours a day.
- 324) West Pyŏngyang National Bathhouse: An one (1)-storied brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof, approximately 20 meters long, 30 meters wide, and six (6) meters high, built in 1954. This bathhouse is provided with bath-rooms (Public Room: 20 Wŏn per capita; Family Room: 120 Wŏn), barber shop

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- 325) South Pyöngyang Automobile Station: Covers an area of approximately 3,000 Pyöng (some 9,915 square meters) surrounded by brick-fence, in which there are several station buildings built after the armistice. This station has tens of trucks transporting goods and construction materials.
- 326) National Noodle House No. 1: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) Korean-style structure of a tile-roof, approximately eight (8) meters long, 15 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This noodle house is open to anybody from 1100 to 2200 hours.
- 327) National Arts Theater Office: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The theater is controlled by the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda.
- 328) Anthracite Coal Retail Station: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately six (6) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This station is controlled by the Pyöngyang-si Fuels Management Station, and distributes anthracite coal at 600 Wöa per ton to laborers and clerks.
- 329) Chinese Restaurant (named "Tongsun-nu"): An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This is a private restaurant.
- 330) 12th Construction Trust, Ministry of Construction: An one (1)-story structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately 15 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 331) Wholesale Bazaar, Ministry of Commerce: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof built under the Japanese regime, approximately 30 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This bazaar supplies commodities to commercial management stations in Pyöngyang-si and in provinces (To).
- 332) Musical Instruments Manufactory, Ministry of Culture & Propaganda: A two (2)-story tile-roof structure of brick-walls built in 1955. This manufactory produces various musical instruments.
- 333) National Combined Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately eight (8) meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This combined store sells suit materials, food goods, and miscellaneous daily commodities.

- 334) Kirim National Dining House: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This dining house is open to anybody from 1100 to 2200 hours.
- 335) Soldiers' Photo Studio: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately eight (8) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 336) Pyŏngan-namdo Automobile Management Division: The division uses a temporary building, and controls various automobile station in Pyŏng an-namdo.
- 337) Mechanization Trust, Ministry of Construction: Consists of one (1) Main Building, one (1)-storied, brick-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and five (5) meters high; one (1) brick-walled and tile-roofed garage; and one (1) brick-walled and tile-roofed repairshop. The trust buildings were built after the armistice, and the trust is provided with various heavy machines for construction, including "crane", "bulldozer", and "excavator".
- 338) National Central Print Shop: Consists of several buildings, including the shop dormitory and day nursery, and hires some 2,000 workers in all, printing books, magazines, and miscellaneous publications. The shop manager is YU Chong-sŏp (0491/6945/3610).
- 339) Taekaryŏng Water Pumping Station: This is a small pumping station rebuilt after the armistice. It is controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, and pumps the Pot'ong-gang water to irrigate paddies of the Pot'ong plain.
- 340) Pyŏngyang-si Middle School No. 18: A brick-walled (cemented) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately 40 meters long, 60 meters wide, and 15 meters high. This school offers both primary course and junior middle course.
- 341) West Pyŏngyang Railroad Station: An one (1)-storied brick-walled structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately 25 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 342) West Pyŏngyang Railroad Station-Front Internal Affairs Sub-Station: An one (1)-storied brick-walled structure of a tile-roof built after the armistice, approximately seven (7) meters long and five (5) meters wide.
- 343) Barber Shop: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately four (4) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This is a private shop open to anybody.

- 344) Cabinet Forestry Bureau: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately 60 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This bureau supervises local "logging", "lumbering", and "furniture manufacturing". The bureau chief is KO Yong-tae (7559/3938/1129).
- 345) West Pyönggyang Lumber Mill: This is the largest lumber mill in Pyönggyang, controlled by the Cabinet Forestry Bureau.
- 346) Former Pyönggyang Textile Machines Manufactory Buildings: The current user of these buildings is unknown. The Pyönggyang Textile Machines Manufactory moved to East Pyönggyang in early 1956.
- 347) Pyönggyang Tobacco Factory: Consists of one (1) Main Building, two (2)-storied, cement-walled, and tile-roofed, and is approximately 50 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high; and a number of plant buildings, including one (1) boiler-house. This factory is a Grade II enterprise, and has a total of approximately 2,000 employees of both sexes.
- 348) Military Officers' Residences Village: A number of residences for military officers were built after the armistice.
- 349) West Pyönggyang Field Motion Picture Hall: This is an open hall of approximately 300 Pyöng (some 9,915 square meters) surrounded by board fence, housing a total of approximately 2,000 persons. This hall is open from spring through autumn.
- 350) Kyöngch'ang Internal Affairs Sub-Station: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately eight (8) meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This sub-station comes under the West Pyönggyang Internal Affairs Station, and is headed by a native of Hamgyöng-do, wearing four (4) small stars.
- 351) Multi-Story Residences Village: Consists of a number of tall apartment houses (from two-story to four-story) built during the period of 1955 - 1956. The houses are each red brick-walled and tile-roofed.
- 352) Sö-guyök Military Mobilization Department: An old two (2)-story Korean-style structure of a tile-roof, approximately seven (7) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This department, which is headed by a Lieutenant Colonel, deals with military affairs, including military registration, training, discharge, and mobilization.
- 353) Sö-guyök Commercial Management Station: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately six (6) meters long, 15 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This station manages all national stores and grain distribution stations in Sö-guyök.

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- 354) Inhŭng Dining House: A two (2)-storied brick-walled structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately seven (7) meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This restaurant serves liquors and both Korean-style and western-style and western-style food from 1100 to 2200 hours daily.
- 355) Central Distribution Station: Consists of one (1) Main Building, one (1) Separate Building, and one (1) Warehouse (structure unknown), and distributes grains, side-dishes, and daily commodities to Central Distribution Recipients.
- 356) Central Statistics Bureau Calculating Shop: A three (3)-story tile-roof structure of brick-walls built in 1955. The shop is provided with Soviet calculating machines.
- 357) Pip'a Bridge: This is a ferro-concrete bridge, approximately four (4) meters wide, six (6) meters long, and two (2) meters from the water.
- 358) Sŏ-guyŏng Committee, Korean Labor Party: Consists of one (1) Main Building, one (1)-storied, cement-walled and tile-roofed, and is approximately 15 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and five (5) meters high; one (1) Conference Hall, one (1) storied, dirt-walled (whitened with lime), and tile-roofed, and is approximately 12 meters long, seven (7) meters wide and five (5) meters high; and one (1), one (1)-storied and dirt-walled (whitened with lime) Library of a tile-roof structure. The committee is headed by Chairman KIM Myŏng-wŏn (6855/2494/3293).
- 359) Pyŏngnan-namdo Internal Affairs Department: An uncompleted three (3)-storied and red brick-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 12 meters high. In 1955, the construction of this department building was begun.
- 360) Pyŏngyang-si Primary School No. 40: Uses one (1) temporary building built after the armistice and one (1) old church building.
- 361) National Cheap Store: A small, round-shaped, and zinc-roofed structure (wooden), covering an area of approximately four (4) Pyŏng (some 132 square meters). This national store, which stands on the opposite side of the Pyŏngnan-namdo Internal Affairs Department, is manned by approximately two (2) salesmen, and serves confectioneries, tobacco, toilet articles, fruit, and underwears.
- 362) Public Latrine: Stands close the National Cheap Store (59).
- 363) Reforestation Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture: Shares the Cabinet Forestry Bureau building (157), and controls nation-wide "tree planting business". The bureau is headed by CHO Hun (6392/0534).

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- 364) National Clinical Hospital: Consists of several tall buildings, including the apparently three (3)-storied, cement-walled, and tile-roofed building, built in 1955. This is a combined hospital, offering both western- and Chinese-style treatment to anybody, including government officials and ordinary people. Ostensibly, this hospital gives treatment free of charge, but actually it charges a sum of 20 to 60 Wŏn for drugs per capita.
- 365) Pyŏngan-namdo Combined Government Building: Consists of the Main Building, four (4)-storied, tile-roofed, and brick-walled (cemented), and is 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 15 meters high; and Separate Buildings under construction. Currently, the Main Building is occupied jointly by the Pyŏngan-namdo People's Committee and the Pyŏngan-namdo Committee of the Korean Labor Party.
- 366) West Pyŏngyang National Lodging-House: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof, approximately 15 meters long. This house accepts those carrying citizenship certificate.
- 367) MAO Tse-tung (Korean version: MO Tek-ton) Square
- 368) Foodstuffs Department, West Pyŏngyang National Department Store: An one (1)-storied, cement-walled structure of a tile-roof built in the spring of 1956, approximately six (6) meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. The department serves foodstuffs, confectioneries, fruit, and liquors.
- 369) MAO Tse-tung Square Bus Terminal: The last stopping place of buses of lines, including the Namhyŏngjŏ-san - Pyŏngyang line, located eastern-most of the square.
- 370) So-guyŏk National Bookstore: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built in 1955, covering an area of approximately ten (10) Pyŏng (some 33 square meters). This bookstore distributes publications to the designated agencies, selling left-over books to ordinary people.
- 371) Karugae National Food Store: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled structure of a tile-roof built in August 1954, approximately ten (10) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store sells miscellaneous food goods, including meats, salted fish, greens, confectioneries, and liquors.
- 372) Karugae Market: A market of ordinary type, covering an area of approximately 3,500 Pyŏng (some 11,567 square meters). This market is dominated by private merchants dealing in food goods, vegetables, clothes, suit materials, shoes, and miscellaneous daily commodities, plus an exclusive number of national stores selling alike daily commodities.

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- 373) Fatherland Front Press Company: An one (1)-storied dirt-walled (whitened with lime) structure of a tile-roof built in July 1953, approximately 16 meters long, four (4) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This company publishes the organ of the Central Committee, Fatherland Front, and the chief editor is CHOE Sŏng-hwan (1508/2502/3562).
- 374) Karugae Dining House: A two (2)-story tile-roof structure (red brick-walled) built in late 1955, approximately six (6) meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This house serves "lunch" (100 ~ 120 Wŏn), "rice with soup", noodles, beer, and liquors.
- 375) Konogol National Store: An one (1)-story tile-roof structure, approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This store is manned by three (3) to four (4) personnel, and serves clothing materials, writing materials, food goods, and miscellaneous daily commodities.
- 376) People's Armed Forces Central Distribution Station: Consists of one (1) warehouse (structure unknown) and one (1) one (1)-storied red brick-walled, office-store building of a tile-roof built in 1955, approximately 12 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This station distributes grains, side-dishes, and commodities to People's Armed Forces senior officers and their dependents.
- 377) Vietnamese Embassy: A two (2)-storied cement-walled structure of a slate-roof built after the armistice, approximately 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and eight (8) meters high.
- ✓ 378) Karugae Quarry: Produces building stones, which are carried by trucks and carts to various construction sites in Pyŏngyang, si. It appeared that this quarry was developed sometime after the armistice.
- 379) Nŏryang-dong Bus Station: A regular stopping place of those buses running between the Pyŏngyang Railroad Station and Kambuk-tong, and between the Pyŏngyang Railroad Station and KIM Il-sŏng Combined College.
- 380) Chinese Embassy: Consists of several brick-walled buildings, including the three (3)-storied Main Building, which were all built sometime in 1955, and the site covers an area of some 3,000 Pyŏng (approximately 9,935 square meters), which is surrounded by high cement fence. In the winter of 1955, the embassy moved into these new buildings from a stone-building (known as Widow PAEK's House) in Sachang-dong (Chung-guyŏk).
- 381) Paltong Bridge Bus Terminal: This is the terminal point of the buses running between Taedong-gang Highway Bridge and Paltong Bridge.

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- 382) Pot'onggang Railroad Station: An one (1)-storied brick-walled structure of a tile-roof, approximately ten (10) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 383) Gasoline Storage: A number of gasoline drums are storied open on the ground. This storage area is surrounded by barbed wire fence.
- 384) Taet'aryŏng Residences of Ministry of Transportation: Originally built by the Japanese, and were recovered from war damage after the armistice.
- 385) Highway: This is an unpaved highway, approximately eight (8) meters wide, leading to Nampo.
- 386) Bus Station: A regular stopping place of buses running between Taedong-gang Highway Bridge and Paltong Bridge.
- 387) Railroad Bridge: This is a land bridge built over the highway to Nampo, approximately six (6) meters long and four (4) meters from the road.
- 388) Pyŏngyang Detachment, Kangsŏ Automobile Station: Operates buses for Kangsŏ-gun (Pyŏngan-namdo), Kangnam-gun (Pyŏngan-namdo), Sangwŏn-gun (Pyŏngan-namdo), and Hanchŏn-ŭp (Pyŏngwŏn-gun, Pyŏngan-namdo).
- 389) West Pyŏngyang Railroad Factory and Marshaling Yard: Built after the armistice. The railroad factory repairs locomotives and train cars.
- 390) Marshaling Yard Bridge: This is a ferro-concrete bridge of steel arches, approximately four (4) meters wide, 40 meters long, and ten (10) meters from the water.
- 391) National Motion Picture Studio: Controlled by the Ministry

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